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COMMITTEE ANNOUNCEMENTS

COMMITTEE A, ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND ACADEMIC TENURE.—The Executive Committee has met with serious difficulty in finding a successor to Chairman Young for this difficult and responsible service. Pending a selection, F. R. Lillie (Chicago) of the Committee, has accepted appointment as acting chairman.

COMMITTEE G, CAUSES AND REMEDIES FOR THE ALLEGED DECLINE OF INTELLECTUAL INTERESTS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS.—William MacDonald (California) has been succeeded as chairman of this Committee by H. E. Bourne of Western Reserve University.

COMMITTEE P, SYSTEMS OF PENSIONS AND INSURANCE.—Chairman Stone writes as follows:

The Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation at their April meeting adopted a statement to the Teachers in Associated Colleges and Universities in which a plan was outlined for meeting the present obligations of the Foundation to teachers appointed to positions in associated institutions before November 17, 1915. This plan provided, among other things, for a gradual increase of the age of retirement at the maximum retiring allowance so that teachers retiring after June 30, 1928, will be permitted to retire with the maximum allowance only at age seventy. There seems to be an impression among members of the Association that the plan outlined in this statement had been submitted to and approved by the Committee on Pensions and Insurance in advance of its publication. For the information of members of the Association I desire to say that the plan was adopted and published without its being submitted to that Committee. The Committee now has the plan under consideration and in due course will make recommendations with respect to it.

Attention may also be called to a letter from Mr. Jastrow (of the Committee) in *School and Society* for May 11th.

COMMITTEE Q, CONFERENCE WITH OTHER SOCIETIES.—The Chairman presents the following statement, which has been already circulated to local branches. The Council will be asked to vote on the questions in the early fall, taking due account of all information received:

The present situation as regards the holiday meetings is somewhat uncertain. According to its announced program the American Association for the Advancement of Science was to have met in Boston. The plan of this Association has recently been changed

and it is now likely that Baltimore may be the place. Inasmuch as Professor Coulter is President of that Association as well as of the Association of University Professors, it is necessary that if the meeting of the Association of Professors is held as heretofore during the Christmas holidays, it should be held in the same city with the A. A. A. S. Inasmuch as some members of our Association have raised the question whether a meeting at some other season than the Christmas holidays would not be preferable, it is hereby proposed that branches consider and make recommendations to the Chairman of Committee Q with reference to one of the three following alternatives:

(1) Shall our Association hold its meeting at Christmas during the same days in which the A. A. A. S. is in session (December 27-31).

(2) Shall our Association hold its meeting at Christmas immediately following the close of the session of the A. A. A. S., and in the same city?

(3) Shall our Association hold its meeting at some other time (*e. g.*, Easter or February 22 or summer)? If so, at what time?

J. H. TUFTS (Chicago),

Chairman, Committee Q.

COMMITTEE R, THE PROMOTION OF RESEARCH.—To the list of members of this Committee published in the April BULLETIN there should be added E. C. Armstrong (Princeton).

Chairman Nitze presents the following preliminary statement:

Committee R is addressing itself to the question of research in its relation to our universities under the following heads:

I. The necessity of research as such. If research* is an essential part of university work, and the Committee agrees that it is, how can it be maintained and facilitated? At present? After the war?

II. Library and laboratory facilities viewed from the point of view of research. How can we improve and extend these facilities for research students?

* It is necessary of course that we distinguish carefully professional study from research. In some subjects certainly the M. A. is, properly speaking, a professional degree, research being restricted to the Ph.D. French and Spanish are cases in point.

As the Committee desires to make some useful suggestions on the above topics, and wishes to take full account of existing conditions and possibilities imposed by our patriotic duties during the war, it invites co-operation from as many members of the Association as possible. This can be accomplished either by writing directly to the chairman or by communicating with that member of the Committee most accessible. We hope members of the Association will avail themselves of this opportunity and thus lend us their assistance. Our only injunction is: Please be concise, to the point, and illustrate your comments with specific examples.

III. Media of the publication of research. The maintenance through subsidy of the scientific journals. Is this not a legitimate part of a university's task? Might not some journals be supported by several universities? The curtailment of certain publications, especially of the "miscellaneous" type. The delimitation of others to a specific field.

IV. The recognition by the Association of certain universities and especially of certain departments in these universities as best equipped to carry on research work. Might not the Association publish such information from time to time?

V. The relation of research to teaching. The desirability of recognizing that investigators (*i. e.*, those who have shown by "results" that they are fitted to carry on research) should not be overburdened with teaching. To what extent should universities recognize research as the *sine qua non* for promotion in various fields?

COMMITTEE T, PLACE AND FUNCTION OF FACULTIES.—Attention may be called to a report on College and University Administration, Part II, No. 15, of Social Science Series, Vol. II, Colorado College Publications. The report gives interesting tabulations of the composition and organization of boards of trustees, of relations of the board of trustees to President and Faculty, of relations of the alumni to boards of trustees or administration, with a sub-committee report on administrative officers.

COMMITTEE U, PATRIOTIC SERVICE.—In the April number of the BULLETIN there appeared a letter from Prof. Paul van Dyke, calling attention to the important work of the Y. M. C. A. in the army of our allies, the French, and to the large opportunity it offers to men of broad sympathies between the ages of thirty-one and fifty who have at least a reading knowledge of French. The Y. M. C. A. is conducting a similar work among the soldiers of the Italian army, where the demand is equally pressing, and the opportunity as great. The Y. M. C. A. pays the expenses of volunteers who are accepted, and where their financial situation demands it makes an allowance for dependents. Inquiries regarding the French work should be addressed to Prof. Edward C. Armstrong, Recruiting Secretary for the French Work, War Personnel Board, Y. M. C. A., 347 Madison Avenue, New York; and regarding the Italian work, to Prof. Ernest H. Wilkins, Associate Executive Secretary, at the same address.

COMMITTEE V, APPARATUS FOR PRODUCTIVE SCHOLARSHIP.—The membership of the Committee has not yet been completed.

The co-operating Committee of the A. A. A. S. is as follows: J. M. Greenman (Botany), Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis,

Mo. (*Chairman*); A. D. Cole (Physics), Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; F. E. Fowle, Astrophysical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution; A. B. Lamb (Chemistry), American University Experiment Station, Washington, D. C.; H. C. Warren (Psychology) Princeton University.

The chairman sends a letter from F. J. Teggart (California), of the Committee, from which the following extracts are printed as of special public interest.

. . . There is no gainsaying the fact that the real strength of modern nations does not lie in numbers or resources so much as in the knowledge and in the ideas of their citizens. It should be, rather it is, our business, as the responsible agents accepted by our country, to institute all the means necessary for bringing our fellow-citizens up to the level of the best-equipped nations in respect of thought and information. The only country that has clearly envisaged the importance of promoting scientific study in its widest aspects is Germany. I have information that points to the fact that the "professor class" in Germany is as active today as their armies and that "after the war" we are to have a renewed exhibit of their intellectual efficiency, and of their dominating position in the world of scholarship. Meanwhile in England and France the men in similar positions have diverted their activities to anything other than the activities for which they are equipped. I know of at least one English university where all the men not otherwise engaged agreed to serve as checkers and time-keepers in munition works! Thus we may find ourselves in the position of winning the war in a military sense, only to find ourselves dominated by German knowledge and science!! . . .

. . . The world is not to be saved by force. Our future advance, even our ability to hold our own, depends upon the knowledge available in this country. But knowledge does not come into being spontaneously. Men (and women) must be trained and the stream can rise no higher than its source. Have we the imaginative grasp to see the urgent necessity of our coming to the defense of our country by promoting and organizing its efforts in scholarship and science? The answer to that question is the answer to the future of our citizenship.

COMMITTEE W, STATUS OF WOMEN IN COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY FACULTIES.—The organization of this Committee is still in progress.